

**For Teachers:** Please have the students read the sentences one at a time and correct their pronunciation of each sentence then have them repeat after you. Wait until after they read the sentence (use the number in place of the missing word) to have the students choose the correct answer to fill in the blank. When the students finish the article, move on to the further questions.

**4[B] – Flying Messengers**

**11.1(4B)AP2E**

1. Today, when we have something to tell <sup>人々(ひとびと)</sup> people, we can make a phone call <sup>電話(でんわ)をかける</sup> or <sup>または</sup> send an e-mail. But <sup>しかし</sup> what did people do in the <sup>昔(むかし)</sup> past when they wanted to <sup>共有(きょうゆう)する</sup> share <sup>情報(じょうほう)</sup> information quickly? One <sup>すばやく</sup> way <sup>方法(ほうほう)</sup> was to use <sup>伝書(でんしょ)バト</sup> homing pigeons.
2. These birds are born with the <sup>能力(のうりょく)</sup> ability <sup>戻(もど)る</sup> to return to their nest from almost <sup>どこでも</sup> anywhere. They can even fly home from thousands of kilometers away <sup>~なしで</sup> without <sup>訓練(くんれん)</sup> training. Throughout <sup>全体(ぜんたい)にわたって</sup> history, people have made use of this ( **36** ) <sup>歴史(れきし)</sup> talent.

\* Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

7. **(36)** 1 <sup>天然(てんねん)の</sup> natural      2 <sup>孤独(こどく)な</sup> lonely      3 <sup>危険(きけん)な</sup> dangerous      4 <sup>音楽的(おんがくてき)な</sup> musical

**Further Questions&A** \* Ask student to answer the question on their own at first. If the student can't answer correctly, have him look at the last page and read the "example answer" for the question. Have the student try to memorize the answer, if it's too long or difficult, you should divide the sentence into 2 or 3 parts to make it easier to remember. Once they have memorized the answer, the teacher should ask the question one last time so that the student can practice answering. Also if you find any mistakes, please mark the page and let me know ASAP.

8. **1)** How can we tell something to people? <sup>わたしたち</sup> 私達 <sup>ひとびと</sup> はどのようにして <sup>なに</sup> 人々に <sup>つた</sup> 何かを <sup>こと</sup> 伝える事ができますか。
9. *We can make a phone call or send an e-mail.*
10. **2)** What was one way messages could be sent before phones or e-mails?
11. <sup>でんわ</sup> 電話や <sup>まえ</sup> Eメールの <sup>おく</sup> 前に <sup>ひと</sup> メッセージを送ることができた <sup>ほうほう</sup> 一つの方法は何ですか。
12. *One way was to use homing pigeons.*
13. **3)** What amazing thing can homing pigeons do? <sup>でんしょ</sup> 伝書バトの <sup>おどろ</sup> 驚くべき <sup>のうりょく</sup> 能力 <sup>なん</sup> は何ですか。
14. *They can fly home from thousands of kilometers away without training*

15. In <sup>古代(こだい)ギリシア</sup> ancient Greece, <sup>例(たと)えば</sup> for example, <sup>競技者(きょうぎしゃ)</sup> athletes <sup>時々(ときどき)</sup> who went to the Olympic Games <sup>もし</sup> sometimes <sup>勝(か)った</sup> took a homing pigeon with them. If the athlete <sup>もし</sup> won a race, to let <sup>勝(か)った</sup> people know, he would tie a piece of the finishing line to one of the pigeon's legs <sup>飛(と)ぶ</sup> and let the bird <sup>村(むら)</sup> fly back to his village. Homing pigeons were <sup>~もまた</sup> also used <sup>~の間(あいだ)</sup> during <sup>戦争(せんそう)</sup> wars <sup>運(はこ)ぶ</sup> to carry <sup>敵軍(てきぐん)</sup> messages that people did not want their <sup>敵(てき)</sup> enemies <sup>~しそうな</sup> to read. This was because they traveled fast and were not likely to get <sup>敵(てき)</sup> ( **37** ) by the enemy.

\* Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

22. **(37)** 1 <sup>売(う)った</sup> sold      2 <sup>凍(こお)った</sup> frozen      3 <sup>払(はら)った</sup> paid      4 <sup>とった</sup> caught

## Further Questions&A

23. 4) What did athletes take with them to the Olympic Games in ancient Greece?
24. 古代ギリシアでのオリンピックで競技者が行ったのは何ですか。  
こだい きょうぎしゃ おこな なん
25. *They sometimes took a homing pigeon with them.*
26. 5) How did the athletes let people at his village know he won a race?
27. 競技者はどのように彼の村の人々に彼が勝ったということを知らせたのですか。  
きょうぎしゃ かれ むら ひとびと かれ か し
28. *He would tie a piece of the finishing line to the pigeon's leg and let the bird fly back to his village.*
29. 6) Why were homing pigeons used to carry messages during wars?
30. なぜ戦争中、伝書バトは常にメッセージを運んでいたのですか。  
せんそうちゅう でんしょ つね はこ
31. *It was because they traveled fast and were not likely to get caught by the enemy.*

32. Pigeons cannot carry heavy packages, so messages were written on small pieces of paper and had to be short. However, after the 1840s, people were able to avoid this ( 38 ) thanks to a new method of creating very small photographs. Using this method, many messages could be printed on a small piece of film. This film was sent by pigeon, and the messages were shown on a screen. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, this method was used to send thousands of official messages and private letters. Because of their important role, the pigeons were seen as heroes.
- 重(おも)い 小包(こづつみ) しかしながら 方法(ほうほう) 創造(そうぞう)する 写真(しゃしん) たくさんの 個人的(こじんてき)な 重要(じゅうよう)な 役(やく)

\* Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank from these choices.

40. (38) 1 advice 2 problem 3 trip 4 damage  
助言(じょげん) 問題(もんだい) 旅(たび) 損害(そんがい)

## Further Questions

41. 7) Why did the messages have to be short? なぜメッセージは短くしなければならなかったのですか。  
みじか
42. *Pigeons cannot carry heavy packages, so the messages were written on small pieces of paper and had to be short.*
43. 8) What did the method of creating very small photographs allow?
44. 非常に小さな写真を作成する方法はどのようなことができましたか。  
ひじょう ちい しゃしん さくせい ほうほう
45. *Using this method, many messages could be printed on a small piece of film.*

**Vocabularies:** Try to memorize these words yourself without looking at the Japanese translations.

**For Teachers:** Have the student read the word in English, correct their pronunciation then say it together. Then have the student say it in Japanese before saying again in English. After you have done this for each line, go back to the first word and have the student translate it.

46. (36) 1 natural 2 lonely 3 dangerous 4 musical
47. (37) 1 sold 2 frozen 3 paid 4 caught
48. (38) 1 advice 2 problem 3 trip 4 damage

**Example sentences** \*It must take a long time but Try to use these vocabularies one by one in the sentences of your original one. Teacher must show them your for example sentence before ask.

49. (36) 1 Mice have many natural 捕食動物(ほしょくどうぶつ) predators .  
 50. 2 Living alone is very lonely.  
 51. 3 It is dangerous to 横切(よこぎ)る cross 通(とお)り the street without looking.  
 52. 4 Broadway musicals are very 有名(ゆうめい) famous .
53. (37) 1 She sold her phone for \$5,000.  
 54. 2 I bought frozen meat.  
 55. 3 I paid my credit.  
 56. 4 Anna caught her looking.
57. (38) 1 She gave me a good advice.  
 58. 2 People have 異(こと)なった different problems.  
 59. 3 I went on a trip.  
 60. 4 I damage my car after the 事故(じこ) accident.

### Answers for "Vocabularies".

61. (36) 1 natural                    2 lonely                    3 dangerous                    4 musical  
 62. (37) 1 sold                            2 frozen                    3 paid                            4 caught  
 63. (38) 1 advice                            2 problem                    3 trip                            4 damage

### Review Questions

64. 1) How can we tell something to people?  
 65. *We can make a phone call or send an e-mail.*
66. 2) What was one way messages could be sent before phones or e-mails?  
 67. *One way was to use homing pigeons.*
68. 3) What amazing thing can homing pigeons do?  
 69. *They can fly home from thousands of kilometers away without training.*
70. 4) What did athletes take with them to the Olympic Games in ancient Greece?  
 71. *They sometimes took a homing pigeon with them.*
72. 5) How did the athletes let people at his village know he won a race?  
 73. *He would tie a piece of the finishing line to the pigeon's leg and let the bird fly back to his village.*
74. 6) Why were homing pigeons used to carry messages during wars?  
 75. *It was because they traveled fast and were not likely to get caught by the enemy.*
76. 7) What did the riders become famous for?  
 77. *Some of the riders became famous for their strength and fighting spirit.*
78. 8) What did Eugène Christophe do when his bicycle broke?

79. *He carried it 16 kilometers back to the nearest village, borrowed tools to repair it, and then continued the race.*

解答: (36) 1 (37) 4 (38) 2

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